

attended by most of the Roman savans and amateurs, as well as many distinguished foreigners. The Archaeological Institute will in future resume its regular weekly meetings, whence a continuation of useful and interesting researches is to be anticipated.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

At the late Quarter Sessions for the county of Essex, it was stated that the Lunatic Asylum Building Committee had not yet come to any decision as to the twelve tenders received by them on the 16th of September last, in accordance with the specifications and working drawings prepared on the plans sanctioned by the Sessions, and approved by the Secretary of State, for the erection of the new Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county.—The small but ancient church at Barham has been lately undergoing considerable repair and restoration. The exterior has been renovated, and a new bell-turret added. The interior has been re-seated, with new pulpit, &c., and the roof thrown open to the church, with framed trusses, pendants, &c., complete. The works were executed from plans furnished by Mr. Allen, of St. Ives, architect.—The new Corn Exchange at Thrapston was opened on Wednesday in last week. The building has been erected entirely at the cost of Mr. Freeman Roe, of Camberwell (formerly a resident in the town), and is situated in the rear of the Court-house, the entrance being common to both. The roof is partly boarded on the inside, and the upper part glazed.—A cenotaph to the late Mr. John Neame, of Selling-court, has been placed in the parish church of Baling, according to the *Kentish Gazette*. It consists of a window, in three compartments, with stained glass, subject, the parable of the Good Samaritan. It is executed by Willemont. The monument, immediately beneath the window, is from the atelier of Mr. George Cooper, of Canterbury, and executed by Mr. M. J. Day, a student of the Royal Academy. It is composed of Caen stone, and is divided into three compartments, of the early English style of architecture. In the centre is the tablet.—The Portsmouth Council are about to consider the practicability of obtaining commercial docks within the borough.—Some ninety pounds a year being found necessary to be collected by farthing rate at Winchester for the support and preservation of the Museum already collected there, it seems to be a question at present whether the requisite means will be granted. An objection started in that the county will benefit by a sight of it without paying its farthing also towards the object in view.—At the recent Warwick Quarter Sessions the County Lunatic Asylum Committee reported that they had accepted Mr. John Heringe's tender for supplying and fixing the warming apparatus at the Asylum for the sum of 1,250*l.* to be completed by the 1st of May next; that the works are proceeding, and that the asylum will be open for the reception of patients by the end of the summer of 1851.—At the Hereford Sessions, Messrs. Fulljames and Walker, the architects of the New Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, reported the progress made in the building, and the amount expended. Up to the 13th of December, the total expenditure was 19,789*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* A further sum of 1,000*l.* will be sufficient to carry on the work for the next two months.—The Paul-street baths and washhouses at Liverpool have not only paid all their expenses, but after bathing 30,000 persons gratuitously, have thrown a clear profit of 130*l.* into the public purse.—At the weekly meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee, on Thursday in last week, the sub-committee on new baths reported, that the engineer had submitted plans and specifications for the new baths in High Park-street, Toxteth-park; estimated cost, 4,200*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The sub-committee recommended the adoption of the plans by the general committee, and that they should direct the engineer to prepare working drawings, with a view to the same being proceeded with. The engineer stated that he had ascertained that the salt water at Brighton was raised 600 feet, and at Ramsgate 100 feet above the level, for the purpose of supplying the public baths, and he was of opinion that no difficulty what-

ever existed to the proposition of supplying all the baths in the town with salt water. Mr. Newland's suggestion was acted on, by the matter being postponed.—The corporation of Liverpool have come to a determination to guard the large deposit of gunpowder in the neighbourhood of their town against lightning. It is expected that the site of the small temporary magazines in which the 800 tons of powder are deposited, will be eventually removed to some greater distance from the shores of the port. Sir W. Snow Harris, at the request of the corporation, has visited and inspected the buildings, and provided a plan of lightning conductors, which is to be immediately carried out under his immediate direction.—The statue of the celebrated Dalton has been at length placed in the niche originally formed for it in the block of building at the corner of John Dalton-street and Deansgate, Manchester. The work is the production of Mr. Charles Edward Smith, sculptor. It is of Caen stone; and, including a pedestal of 8 inches, is 7 feet 11 inches high. The philosopher is represented as some sixty years of age. The statue has been executed at the cost of Mr. Peter Bowker, the owner of the property.—On the 1st of January, the Manchester Water-works Company were deputed of their powers, and the Corporation took possession of the entire works, new and old, for the water supply to the inhabitants, under the provisions of their Act. The daily supply of water will be, for the present, only a small proportion of that which will ultimately flow into the channel, when all the connecting links from the upper gathering grounds are completed. The Corporation have ordered the water rate to be levied as from the 1st of January. Somewhere about seventy miles of street piping have been completed, leaving something over twenty-five miles of piping still to be laid. It is manifest, says the *Manchester Spectator*, that if the number of plumbers in the town were multiplied fourfold for the nonce, several weeks must elapse before the ratepayers could receive the water supply. Even if the present staff of plumbers work night and day, it will be months before all the blocks of houses throughout the borough are fitted up with water piping.—At a wooden mill at Oaken-red, near Roodale, lately, while twenty to twenty-seven workpeople were running out of an upper room at the call of the factory-bell, the floor fell in and injured some of them dangerously, while a steam pipe at the same time broke and severely scalded several of them. The whole of the floor fell in, but the iron beams of the floor below remained. The building was erected only about two years since.—The reservoir for supplying Leeds with water is said to have lately been nearly empty, through a long drought. Its capacity is 217 million gallons.—The Leeds council have resolved to appoint a committee to superintend the preparation of a Bill to be introduced into Parliament next year to empower them to make and sell gas, and to appropriate the surplus profits to the improvement of the borough. One of the aldermen said he hoped the gas companies would lower the price of gas so as to obviate the necessity of going to Parliament. The same corporation have also recently resolved,—“That as the attempt to raise funds by public subscription has failed, it is in the opinion of this council desirable to erect a town-hall, including suitable corporate buildings, and that a committee be appointed to make the requisite inquiries, including the procuring of plans and other information, with power to expend any sum not exceeding 200*l.*, and report thereon to the council.”—A new church is being constructed at Bowling, in Yorkshire, entirely of iron and stone, except the rafters of the roof. The cost will be about 4,000*l.*—The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. John's (the Evangelist), has been laid at Langcliffe, near Settle. Mr. John Green Paley, of Oatlands, Harrogate, has provided the endowment, and contributed the funds necessary for the erection, aided by a grant from the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society. The church, which will afford accommodation for about 300 persons, is to be built in a simple style of village church architecture, under the superintendence of Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, of Bradford,

architects.—The Bishop of Durham has presented 1,000*l.* towards the erection of a new church at Blyth, Northumberland, provided that 4,000*l.* more are subscribed for the purpose.—An additional supply of water appears to be wanted by the Whittle Dean Water Company at Gateshead—a new company, if we mistake not, with works but recently constructed. The proprietors have recently held a meeting, “to take into consideration, and, if approved of, to authorise the construction of works and adoption of measures for securing an additional supply of water at Whittle Dean.”—The parish church of Rothbury, Northumberland, was reopened on the 20th ult. It has been restored in the Early English style, with lancet windows, pitched roof, and lofty tower. The expense has been defrayed by subscriptions of landowners and others, at the head of whom the Duke of Northumberland has contributed the munificent sum of 800*l.* The rector, the Rev. C. Vernon Harcourt, has also restored the chancel.—Mr. R. Thornton, of Cannon-hill, Merton, Surrey, is erecting free schools and school-houses at Bant-on-in-Lonsdale, his native village. They are in the Elizabethan style, and are expected to be finished in May next.—On Friday week the new Episcopal Church, for some time in course of erection at Bailleston, in the diocese of Glasgow, was opened for public worship. This small edifice has been erected chiefly for the benefit of the colliers residing at Bailleston and the neighbouring villages, which comprise a population of about 4,000. The site was granted by the Springhall Coal Company, and the levelling and plans were supplied gratuitously by Messrs. Clark and Bell, architects. About 700*l.* were subscribed for the erection, chiefly by persons connected with the locality; and it is gratifying to mention that among the subscribers were nearly 200 colliers and workmen employed in the district. The structure is in the Old English style.

THE ASSOCIATIVE LABOUR PRINCIPLE.

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening in last week, at the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, to consider the subject of co-operation and associative labour, and to listen to the addresses of a deputation from the central associative labour committee, formed in London. Amongst those present were Professor Maurice, Mr. Thomas Hughes (bar-rister), and others. The chair was occupied by the Rev. T. G. Lee.

“BERLIN PATTERNS.”—Berlin patterns, and work properly so called, were not known till 1804, when the first pattern, on checked paper, was published by a printer in Berlin. In 1810, Madame Wittich, wife of a printer in that city, and herself a celebrated workwoman, urged her husband to engage in that branch of his business with more spirit. And, since his time, more than 14,000 Berlin patterns have been published; and more than 1,200 persons are now engaged in colouring and preparing them. They are worked on canvases, either worsted or silk, with wool manufactured at Gotha, and dyed at Berlin. Formerly, the Germans imported their yarn from us; now they have attained far greater perfection than ourselves. Their patterns are, however, deficient in that subdued and tasteful effect, to be found in the manufacture of the Gobelins: there is too much glare and frippery in their colours and designs to be as yet natural. They were introduced into England in 1831, by Mr. Wilks, of Regent-street, who imported a large quantity of patterns from Berlin; and from thence, and Paris, the best materials of silk, wool, &c.; and, moreover, engaged the best French workers to accompany him to this country. To this gentleman we owe an art which gives amusement to so many of our ladies; and is sometimes the horror of their husbands and brothers.—*Familiar Things: “The Needle.”*

“* The writer might have said, not merely “an art” which gives “amusement,” but a business which gives occupation and bread to thousands of industrious females. Those who know how greatly respectable employment for females is needed, will appreciate the extent of the benefit which Mr. Wilks has conferred upon the community. The number of persons in England now engaged in the trade is quite extraordinary.